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### EMPLOYER KILLED BY WORKMAN AT ALIX.

Hector Murray, well-known member of the firm of Holmes, Murray & Shanker, met tragic death at Red Deer River.  
Alix, Sept. 1.—One of the worst tragedies that has taken place in or near this locality occurred at the Grand Trunk Pacific bridge at the Red Deer river six miles south of town on Wednesday afternoon. When Hector Murray, a well known member of the firm of Holmes, Murray & Shanker, railroad contractors was set upon and beaten so badly by a laborer named Woods that he died a few hours afterwards.  
In company with E. A. Marshall, one of the corps of G.T.P. engineers, Mr. Murray had driven to the river to confer with a sub-contractor by the name of Stuyvesant and was standing talking to Stuyvesant when the tragedy took place.  
The suspect, Wood, whose name was given by the witnesses, was taken to the hospital at Red Deer on Wednesday morning but died on Wednesday afternoon. On his way home he upset the hay, and not stopping to reload the wagon, drove the team back to camp and demanded his pay for the time he had worked. He was told by the foreman that he would be paid in full for the work he had done. This he refused to do, and left the camp disgruntled.  
About four-thirty the same afternoon Woods in company with four other laborers came up to Murray while he was talking to Stuyvesant and asked him for his money. Woods demanded that Murray pay him five dollars, which was refused. He then turned to his companions and asked them what he had better do. One of them replied, "Get your money." Murray threatened to hit him with a quart bottle which he held in his hands, and which was two-thirds full of whiskey, unless the money was forthcoming.  
Upon Murray's again refusing and telling him to settle it at the camp, Woods struck him on the head with the bottle, telling him to get down and get up and walk with his companions to the river bank, where the five men were to be waiting for the whiskey. Later they forced the river and walking toward Ruske's camp, south of the river.

### STILL DISCUSSING TARIFF. Interest in Canada's Attitude in Britain 'Is Still Strong.'

London, Sept. 3.—The Daily News refers to the universality of the movement against the tariff which of the most convincing examples is seen in Canada. It says, to begin with, that Laurier almost invariably. His recent speeches came upon tariff reformers here as displays of the most convenient candour.  
The leader, after referring to the intractable evidence against tariff reform which continues to pour in from Canada, says: "The most significant and most interesting fact to politicians is the manner wherein the revolt from high prices opens the eyes of the Western farmer to the danger of accepting from Britain the preference which the tariff reformers pretend he wants."

### THE OLD GUARDS ARE AFTER ROOSEVELT

Plan to Make Him Candidate for Governor of New York and Then Defeat Him—Will Sacrifice State to Get Rid of Him.  
New York, Sept. 2.—The New York Sun says, in an important article, "The source of statements appearing in print today asserting that the leaders of the regular faction in the Republican organization had made up their minds to nominate Mr. Roosevelt for governor at the Saratoga convention was William Barnes, Jr., the Albany Republican boss. During the last three days Mr. Barnes has talked over the subject with the members of his party, and while he has been careful to insist that he should not be quoted, he has made no objection to repeating in indirect ways the views he holds on the present situation.  
Both Mr. Barnes and Mr. Woodruff give the impression to the newspaper men that Mr. Roosevelt will create such a condition of affairs in this state that the election next November will go against the Republicans. They intimate that as Mr. Roosevelt will be the cause of the Republican defeat, he should be made to take the responsibility for it, and that the best way of putting that responsibility on his shoulders will be to nominate Mr. Roosevelt by acclamation, which would mean that he would have to take the nomination. Then, and then, the old guard would be in a position to attack him as a traitor to the party, and to bring down upon him the wrath of the old guard who at once begin plans for the knocking of Mr. Roosevelt in the event of his nomination.  
When Mr. Barnes was asked today if he would support Mr. Roosevelt should he be nominated, he replied, "I could not support Roosevelt for governor because he is for direct primaries and I am not." Mr. Barnes would not say if his party would "support" could be taken as applying to any scheme which might be determined upon by the old guard for the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt.  
The Roosevelt nomination suggestion comes only from Mr. Barnes and Mr. Woodruff. So far as can be learned they are speaking mainly for themselves, although it is true that there have been conferences held with other old guard leaders on the situation. It is understood that the opinion is held that there is little expectation that the Republicans will win this year, and that the old guard element would not be altogether sorry if the Republicans should be defeated, provided they can shift the responsibility on Roosevelt, shelve him, and prevent the placing of the direct nomination law on the statute books.  
It is clear from remarks which have been heard at the Republican state headquarters that even if the Woodruff-Barnes faction found that they could control the Saratoga convention against Roosevelt and give the direct primaries, they would be loath to take advantage of that control, because they realize that their majority would be a very small one, and that it would mean the keeping alive of the direct primaries issue. It would be better, they think, and there is no hesitation in expressing the thought, to lose the state administration for two years, rather than have their control of the state administration.

### MESSAGES FROM SPIRIT LAND. Late Professor Wm. James Will Attempt Experiment.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 2.—To some of the members of the Society for Psychical Research, the passing of Professor William James, the Harvard psychologist, means more than the loss of one of the most learned and valued members of the famous organization. Before he left the earth he promised to those who remained after him to help them solve the great question which the society has for many years been trying to elucidate: "Can the dead communicate with the living through medium or otherwise?"  
The late Dr. Richard Hodgson, of the Back Bay, and Professor James had essayed many tests of this kind, each had given the other a message, unknown to anyone else, on "earth" which the first to die was to communicate to the other. If when he passed beyond the vale he found communication possible after the death of Dr. Hodgson, Professor James anxiously awaited the message agreed upon, but so far as known it was never received.  
It is understood that Professor James, before his death, confided messages to certain members of the society which he promised he would send to them from the spirit world, if he found communication possible.  
Traveler's Total Loss.  
Manila, Sept. 2.—The steamer Germania today landed eleven survivors of the Norwegian trawler "Beets," which was wrecked off Barra Island August 28th while en route to Japan. The "Beets" was in total loss and all survivors suffered fearful hardships.

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### DOES NOT FEAR FREE TRADE. Premier Whitney Says There is no General Opinion in his Favor.

London, Sept. 1.—John Henry, of Vancouver, ex-president of the Canadian Manufacturers association, calls for home today. In an interview he stated he did not fear the demand of the people in the prairie provinces for free trade. A revenue producing tariff was necessary in Canada and reciprocity with the United States could only be adopted and worked on lines which would not prejudice Canada's relations with the mother country.  
Sir James Whitney, in an interview, predicted that no large change in the Canadian tariff would be made. There was, he said, no organized free trade movement in Canada. The Dominion was looking forward to strengthening the bonds of empire. A continuation of the present situation would have a distinct tendency to weaken reactions between the Dominion and the Mother Country.

### WANT FREE TRADE ALBERTA MINE OPERATORS.

Southern Miners Want Chance to Get Into the Markets of the Western States to Better Advantage.  
Medicine Hat, Sept. 1.—Premier Laurier was confronted with a new series of appeals for free trade at Lethbridge this morning. Deputations from the Dominion Council of Agriculture and the United Farmers of Alberta waited upon him to urge the removal of the tariff walls and the improvement of the Railway Act to hold the railways responsible for the burden of proof where cattle are killed on the tracks.  
The latter matter, the Premier said, the minister of railways would consider. Concerning the fiscal problem, he reiterated his own free trade convictions, calling attention to the fact that Canada was composed of diversified interests and the government would aim at a solution which would discriminate against no class and secure the greatest benefit to the greatest number. The task of ascertaining that would be committed to a commission, which would travel about the country, getting in touch with the requirements of all interests. It was, however, the aim of the government to make progress towards a better trade policy.

### DRIVEN TO HIDE SEX BY INSULTS OF MEN

English Women, Distracted by Anonymity Subjected to Menaces in Male Attire—Acced For a Time as Private Detective, Finally Unmasked.  
New York, Sept. 2.—It was the unwelcome attentions of men that forced Flora Landon to don male garb. Here is what she has to say on the subject:  
"No girl who has a pretty face or a bit of a figure can work independently for a living in New York and escape being annoyed to desperation by men, unless she happens to be without feelings or is used to it from childhood.  
"American men, especially those who have no home and have to dine in restaurants, are terrible. They worry a girl nearly to death. They are not like that in England. I think it is the lack of home life in New York that is to blame for this.  
"No independence for women.  
"It is because I was insulted and worried so by men that I could not get on. I thought that I have had all this trouble. All I wanted was to be left alone so I could earn my living in peace, but I found the independence of the working women in America, of which I had heard so much at home, was a fair tale. So I decided the only way that I could get the protection I wanted was to dress as a man. I went all in New York, back to England. I will never leave England again.  
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Lloyd George Besides Setting Great Task for Duke of Devonshire, Has Created Trouble by Suggesting Invention of New Prince.  
London, Aug. 31.—David Lloyd George is regarded by his political opponents as a far-shining exemplar of the Biblical phrase about the wicked who never cease from troubling.  
Although this is the height of the midsummer holiday season, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is causing no end of bad blood. The revenue office has sent out schedules for the valuation of property in accordance with Mr. Lloyd George's land tax law, and according to the Tory papers, two million more persons are racking their brains in a vain effort to unravel the intricacies of the official demands.  
The schedules recently issued by the revenue office in connection with the income tax are sufficiently puzzling, but the new-land tax schedules are declared to be a thousand times more difficult of comprehension.  
Sympathy is particularly bespoken for the Duke of Devonshire, who is required, according to one of his land agents, to fill in no less than 20,000 forms each night for fifty questions in regard to the various values of his estates. Taking four as an average number of words for each answer, the task of the Duke would have to be written, or the equivalent of forty average-sized novels.  
Staff of Agents.  
To complete this Herculean task only thirty days are allowed by the government. The poor Duke will be kept busy by his numerous staff of land agents, unequal to the task.  
This is not the full extent of Mr. Lloyd George's misdoings. He has set gallant little Wales by the ears and split the principality into two camps. The Duke of Devonshire, who is the Exchequer suggested the new Prince of Wales should be nominally invested in the principality in accordance with the old-time customary ceremony. The idea was received with general favor. It was supposed that Carnarvon, where the first Prince of Wales was crowned, would be selected for the ceremony. Carnarvon, with its ancient chateau, was a fine farm for a state peasant of that kind; but the Duke counted without the South.  
Seething in Wales.  
In the south lies Cardiff, which is immeasurably more important as a business center than little Carnarvon. Cardiff put in a claim for the honor of being the place of investiture for the new Prince of Wales. The manner in which its claim is asserted indicates that the old-time rivalry between North and South Wales is as keen as ever.  
The Lord Mayor of Cardiff has stated the case with a vigor certain to excite the passions of the Northern Welshmen and, at the same time, open the eyes of Saxon England. He stated that Carnarvon Castle was never built by the Welsh—it was never conquered by the Welsh. It was held for the King of England against the Welsh from the first, and that the fatal objection to Carnarvon Castle being chosen for what is designated by the Welsh as a national celebration.  
Cardiff wants a place selected where the Welsh have beaten the English, at least sometimes, and the Lord Mayor goes on to press the claims of Cardiff because it was the head and centre of the successful risings against the Saxons.  
The controversy is seething in Wales, and unless Welshmen can settle it amicably it is unlikely that there will be any investiture of the Prince of Wales at all.

### NIAGARA POWER READY. Toronto Will Be Served With Government Power October 1st.

Toronto, Sept. 1.—That Niagara power will be sent regularly to Toronto over the government line on and after October 1, and that the entire system will be open after the middle of November, was announced by W. K. McNaught, M.P.P., Ontario Power Commissioner, at the convention of the Canadian Municipalities this morning.  
Mr. McNaught said further that transmission to the town of Berlin begins Monday next, and the line will be open to London, October 15. On November 15, the Stratford-Berlin line and all the smaller lines of the system will commence carrying power. At present the plant is ready as far as Dundas.

### THE NORTHLAND SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Conwall Party's Trip Through to Grande Prairie and Return—Crops on the Experimental Farm at Fort Craven.  
By Bulletin Correspondent.  
On Monday, August 8, J. K. Cornwall's Peace River press party visited the Dominion Government's Experimental Farm at Fort Vermilion. This is under the direction of Robt. Jones, from whom the government has rented five acres for experimental purposes. Mr. Jones is an Englishman from Liverpool, having come to Canada at the age of seven years with his parents, who settled near Montreal. He has been in the Fort Vermilion district the past twenty years. Three years ago Mr. Jones was appointed to conduct the experimental farm. The first year was spent in preparing the ground and planting shade trees, and shrubbery. He now has forty young trees.  
First Grain Last Year.  
The first grain and root crops were obtained last year. The wheat averaged 25 bushels to the acre, oats 50 bushels, barley 75 bushels. This year's crop promises to be equally as good, although the rainfall this season was lighter than usual. The most satisfactory wheat for this district is the Ladoga, which is ready for cutting 94 days after sowing under normal conditions. The Red Fire requires about ten days longer. Other varieties of wheat being experimented with are the Riga, Kanabka, Bishop, Marquis, and Frost.  
Oats and Barley Crops.  
The oats and barley are doing equally well four varieties of the former are in crop, being Excelsior, Liceno, and Charter King Banner. The latter variety ripens under normal conditions, 35 days after sowing. Of barley five varieties are being experimented with this year. They are Manchuria, Claudia, Champion—all six-rowed, and Sidney and Canadian Thorpe, which are two-rowed. All of these grains were ripening satisfactorily when the party visited the farm.  
Experimenting with Grasses.  
Mr. Jones is experimenting with grasses with the object in view of ascertaining the best grasses for purposes. He has tried Alfalfa, but has not had much success. Sainfoin, however, is doing well. This gives two crops in a season.  
The ornamental trees, as well as fruit trees and bushes are all doing excellently, although they are young and small. A crab apple tree two years old has two apples maturing. It is unusual for trees to bear at this age. Currant bushes were well loaded, especially red currants.  
Vegetables of All Kinds.  
Vegetables of all kinds were seen. In addition to the hardy root vegetables, tomatoes, cucumbers, cauliflower, vegetable marrow and cabbage were in splendid condition. The tomatoes were turning color at the time of the party's visit. The cauliflower and cabbage were both large and firm.  
The meteorological records kept by Mr. Jones show sunshine of 18 hours 24 minutes in one day. This is the record at this station.  
Trip Through Grande Prairie.  
Now for the final stage of the trip itself. The party left Peace River Crossing Monday morning, August 16th, by stage, there being four stages. We were sorry to lose J. H. Morris and A. E. MacFarlane here. They were obliged to return to their homes, owing to business.  
The drive to Dunvegan, along the table land above the valley of the Peace River, was extremely interesting, the distance being about sixty miles. This country is very fertile, and will undoubtedly all up rapidly. It is a prairie country, but has patches of small poplar and willow scattered over it. The trail to Dunvegan runs within ten miles of the Peace River the entire distance. This prairie country extends northward on the west side of the Peace river for nearly three hundred miles and is well watered by small lakes.  
On to Grande Prairie.  
Upon reaching Dunvegan some of the party were willing to turn back, but the majority were determined to go on to Grande Prairie, believing that the country they had the Welsh from the first, and that the fatal objection to Carnarvon Castle being chosen for what is designated by the Welsh as a national celebration.  
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Staff of Agents.  
To complete this Herculean task only thirty days are allowed by the government. The poor Duke will be kept busy by his numerous staff of land agents, unequal to the task.  
This is not the full extent of Mr. Lloyd George's misdoings. He has set gallant little Wales by the ears and split the principality into two camps. The Duke of Devonshire, who is the Exchequer suggested the new Prince of Wales should be nominally invested in the principality in accordance with the old-time customary ceremony. The idea was received with general favor. It was supposed that Carnarvon, where the first Prince of Wales was crowned, would be selected for the ceremony. Carnarvon, with its ancient chateau, was a fine farm for a state peasant of that kind; but the Duke counted without the South.  
Seething in Wales.  
In the south lies Cardiff, which is immeasurably more important as a business center than little Carnarvon. Cardiff put in a claim for the honor of being the place of investiture for the new Prince of Wales. The manner in which its claim is asserted indicates that the old-time rivalry between North and South Wales is as keen as ever.  
The Lord Mayor of Cardiff has stated the case with a vigor certain to excite the passions of the Northern Welshmen and, at the same time, open the eyes of Saxon England. He stated that Carnarvon Castle was never built by the Welsh—it was never conquered by the Welsh. It was held for the King of England against the Welsh from the first, and that the fatal objection to Carnarvon Castle being chosen for what is designated by the Welsh as a national celebration.  
Cardiff wants a place selected where the Welsh have beaten the English, at least sometimes, and the Lord Mayor goes on to press the claims of Cardiff because it was the head and centre of the successful risings against the Saxons.  
The controversy is seething in Wales, and unless Welshmen can settle it amicably it is unlikely that there will be any investiture of the Prince of Wales at all.

### NIAGARA POWER READY. Toronto Will Be Served With Government Power October 1st.

Toronto, Sept. 1.—That Niagara power will be sent regularly to Toronto over the government line on and after October 1, and that the entire system will be open after the middle of November, was announced by W. K. McNaught, M.P.P., Ontario Power Commissioner, at the convention of the Canadian Municipalities this morning.  
Mr. McNaught said further that transmission to the town of Berlin begins Monday next, and the line will be open to London, October 15. On November 15, the Stratford-Berlin line and all the smaller lines of the system will commence carrying power. At present the plant is ready as far as Dundas.

### THE NORTHLAND SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Conwall Party's Trip Through to Grande Prairie and Return—Crops on the Experimental Farm at Fort Craven.  
By Bulletin Correspondent.  
On Monday, August 8, J. K. Cornwall's Peace River press party visited the Dominion Government's Experimental Farm at Fort Vermilion. This is under the direction of Robt. Jones, from whom the government has rented five acres for experimental purposes. Mr. Jones is an Englishman from Liverpool, having come to Canada at the age of seven years with his parents, who settled near Montreal. He has been in the Fort Vermilion district the past twenty years. Three years ago Mr. Jones was appointed to conduct the experimental farm. The first year was spent in preparing the ground and planting shade trees, and shrubbery. He now has forty young trees.  
First Grain Last Year.  
The first grain and root crops were obtained last year. The wheat averaged 25 bushels to the acre, oats 50 bushels, barley 75 bushels. This year's crop promises to be equally as good, although the rainfall this season was lighter than usual. The most satisfactory wheat for this district is the Ladoga, which is ready for cutting 94 days after sowing under normal conditions. The Red Fire requires about ten days longer. Other varieties of wheat being experimented with are the Riga, Kanabka, Bishop, Marquis, and Frost.  
Oats and Barley Crops.  
The oats and barley are doing equally well four varieties of the former are in crop, being Excelsior, Liceno, and Charter King Banner. The latter variety ripens under normal conditions, 35 days after sowing. Of barley five varieties are being experimented with this year. They are Manchuria, Claudia, Champion—all six-rowed, and Sidney and Canadian Thorpe, which are two-rowed. All of these grains were ripening satisfactorily when the party visited the farm.  
Experimenting with Grasses.  
Mr. Jones is experimenting with grasses with the object in view of ascertaining the best grasses for purposes. He has tried Alfalfa, but has not had much success. Sainfoin, however, is doing well. This gives two crops in a season.  
The ornamental trees, as well as fruit trees and bushes are all doing excellently, although they are young and small. A crab apple tree two years old has two apples maturing. It is unusual for trees to bear at this age. Currant bushes were well loaded, especially red currants.  
Vegetables of All Kinds.  
Vegetables of all kinds were seen. In addition to the hardy root vegetables, tomatoes, cucumbers, cauliflower, vegetable marrow and cabbage were in splendid condition. The tomatoes were turning color at the time of the party's visit. The cauliflower and cabbage were both large and firm.  
The meteorological records kept by Mr. Jones show sunshine of 18 hours 24 minutes in one day. This is the record at this station.  
Trip Through Grande Prairie.  
Now for the final stage of the trip itself. The party left Peace River Crossing Monday morning, August 16th, by stage, there being four stages. We were sorry to lose J. H. Morris and A. E. MacFarlane here. They were obliged to return to their homes, owing to business.  
The drive to Dunvegan, along the table land above the valley of the Peace River, was extremely interesting, the distance being about sixty miles. This country is very fertile, and will undoubtedly all up rapidly. It is a prairie country, but has patches of small poplar and willow scattered over it. The trail to Dunvegan runs within ten miles of the Peace River the entire distance. This prairie country extends northward on the west side of the Peace river for nearly three hundred miles and is well watered by small lakes.  
On to Grande Prairie.  
Upon reaching Dunvegan some of the party were willing to turn back, but the majority were determined to go on to Grande Prairie, believing that the country they had the Welsh from the first, and that the fatal objection to Carnarvon Castle being chosen for what is designated by the Welsh as a national celebration.  
Cardiff wants a place selected where the Welsh have beaten the English, at least sometimes, and the Lord Mayor goes on to press the claims of Cardiff because it was the head and centre of the successful risings against the Saxons.  
The controversy is seething in Wales, and unless Welshmen can settle it amicably it is unlikely that there will be any investiture of the Prince of Wales at all.

### LAKE SECTION TO BE OPENED SOON.

Government Line From Winnipeg to Fort William to Be Opened Soon—Will Give G.T.P. Through Route From Edmonton to the Lake Ports.  
Though no official notification has yet been received it is expected that within a short time the Grand Trunk Pacific railway will celebrate the fifth anniversary of the beginning of its construction by opening up the government section for traffic between Winnipeg and Superior Junction, a distance of 230 miles. At present the grain handled by the company from the west is delivered to the C.P.R. and the C.N.E. at Winnipeg and this arrangement will continue until the opening. Asked when that would be the officials of the company, who were in Edmonton a few days ago said that no arrangements had been made so far.  
Date Not Yet Ascertained.  
In view of the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is due to arrive in Winnipeg on Sept. 7, and that to him would very probably fall the pleasant task of officially declaring open this portion of the line, it would seem possible that the ceremony will take place in the near future. However nothing definite as to the date can yet be ascertained.  
The great project of a national railway was started in September, 1894, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier turned the first sod at Fort William. At the same time the actual construction was commenced on the Winnipeg section west of Winnipeg. Since then thousands of men have been at work with the result that the great project, which means so much to Western Canada, is rapidly nearing completion.  
The line from Winnipeg to Edmonton was opened in 1905, and the completion of the Superior Junction branch will allow the road to be operated from Fort William through to Edmonton, a distance of 1,100 miles. This will enable the new transcontinental line to move this grain section next month.  
The placing of Edmonton in direct communication with Fort William, the great grain outlet for Western Canada, will be a great boon to the development and has deep significance to both cities. Edmonton appears destined to become a great railway center, and will rapidly take its place among the great cities of the west. It is probable that the opening of the line and the independence of the working women in America, of which I had heard so much at home, was a fair tale. So I decided the only way that I could get the protection I wanted was to dress as a man. I went all in New York, back to England. I will never leave England again.  
There was no suggestion in the papers which were sent me as to what I should do. I was told in the Florence Critchenden Mission today of her experience of the last two months in masquerading as a man. I was at first told that I would lead any one to believe she could be successful in the deception for a minute. "Trail and bludge" he, better still; "saw eyes" from almost constant weeping since her arrangement in the night court, she seemed to be essentially feminine. "I am not a man," she said, "but I have been so long in the disguise that I have almost become a man. I have had directly accused her of imposture.  
Florin Landon has been masquerading as a man for several months, working successively as an amateur detective, a grocery boy and a waiter in a Broadway restaurant. With her disguise she has been successful in man's clothing, she is now under the care of a police matron at her own request. She will go woman's attire again and will be sent back to her home in England by the next steamer.  
Is Amateur Detective.  
In Miss Landon's capacity as an amateur detective she spent considerable time in the Italian and Chinese quarters and came near getting a \$5,000 reward for the finding of a kidnapped child.  
Three years ago, she told a New York magistrate, she left a comfortable home in London and took a steamer to Boston, then coming directly to New York. Her money went quickly, and before she realized it she was penniless. She was too proud to write home for aid and got a place as waitress. Her experience as a waitress was not pleasing nor profitable, and she decided to disguise herself as a man and seek a better place on the east side and bought a complete outfit from shoes to straw hat, "cut her own hair" and started out to look for a job as a waiter in a hotel.  
Detective Feared Identity.  
The discovery of her masquerade came about through the assignment of a headquarters detective to a boarding-house. While searching for information there he met Miss Landon, who was in men's clothing, and was informed that she was a waitress. The headquarters man suspected the youth's sex from her appearance and spoke his suspicions. Thereupon the youth acknowledged that she was right and asked his advice as to "how to change back to female clothes and avoid comment." The headquarters man advised her to consult a magistrate for his lordship's change of views.

### CHANCELLOR HAS SET WALES BY THE EARS

Lloyd George Besides Setting Great Task for Duke of Devonshire, Has Created Trouble by Suggesting Invention of New Prince.  
London, Aug. 31.—David Lloyd George is regarded by his political opponents as a far-shining exemplar of the Biblical phrase about the wicked who never cease from troubling.  
Although this is the height of the midsummer holiday season, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is causing no end of bad blood. The revenue office has sent out schedules for the valuation of property in accordance with Mr. Lloyd George's land tax law, and according to the Tory papers, two million more persons are racking their brains in a vain effort to unravel the intricacies of the official demands.  
The schedules recently issued by the revenue office in connection with the income tax are sufficiently puzzling, but the new-land tax schedules are declared to be a thousand times more difficult of comprehension.  
Sympathy is particularly bespoken for the Duke of Devonshire, who is required, according to one of his land agents, to fill in no less than 20,000 forms each night for fifty questions in regard to the various values of his estates. Taking four as an average number of words for each answer, the task of the Duke would have to be written, or the equivalent of forty average-sized novels.  
Staff of Agents.  
To complete this Herculean task only thirty days are allowed